FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 1837. [NO. 1078.

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By Edward J. Hale,
$3 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 during the year of subscription; or $4 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Garden Seeds.

The subscriber has received for sale, a large assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of the growth of 1837.

E. J. HALE.

December 19, 1837. tf.

Due Notice.

THIS is hereby again given to all persons indebted to the Estate of John M. Dobbin, that further indulgence cannot be granted; and all accounts unsettled on the first of February, 1838, will *necessarily* be placed in the hands of officers of the law.

JAMES C. DOBBIN. Ex'r.

December 16, 1837. 72t1F.

LANDS at Auction.

The subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on Monday the 1st January next, in Fayetteville the following

LANDS, VIZ.

Lands, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles from Fayetteville, known as Armfield's Mills. There is about 80 or 100 acres under good fence, with a tolerable Dwelling House. Also, 970 acres joining the above including the Residence, on the Raleigh and Fayetteville Stage Road. The above Land is well timbered with white oak, red oak and hickory.—Plenty of range for Stock of all kinds.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale.

HECTOR McKAY,
By H. W. AYER.

December 16, 1837. 72ts.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscriber by J. W. Weisiger, on the 28th day of September, 1837, for purposes therein mentioned, the Subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 1st day of January 1838, unless previously disposed of at private sale,

Dwelling House and Lot,

convenient out Houses, situated on Hay street, joining the residences of Samuel Mims and W. McDonald, and at present occupied by J. W. Weisiger. The lot contains 7½ acres more or less.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JAMES G. COOK, Trustee.

December 18, 1837. 72 6w

TEACHER Wanted.

The Trustees of the Pittsborough Male Academy are desirous of obtaining the services of a Teacher, to take charge of a School, in which the higher branches of education are to be attended to, as also, those preparatory for a College course, the Mathematics, Greek, and Latin. Applicants will please communicate immediately with the President of the Board, and give references as to qualification.

By order of the Board

M Q WADDELL, Secretary.

Pittsborough, Dec 16, 1837 72 t15Jan.

U. States Arsenal,

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 19, 1837.

The undersigned will take as Apprentices four well grown and intelligent white boys, two to enter's or Joiner's business and two to Cutter's or Mason's business. They themselves to use their best exertions to them in the different mechanical branches added to.

GEO S. HODGES,
WILL'M BELL.

OYSTER AND EATING HOUSE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an

Oyster and Eating House,

on Hay street, a few doors below the Cape Fear Bank, where may be had, on the shortest notice, at all times of the day and until 12 o'clock at night, DISHES AND REFRESHMENTS of every kind that the market affords. He has made arrangements in Wilmington, to be furnished with OYSTERS, on the arrival of the Steamboats, and will be prepared to furnish them to his customers FRIED, STEWED, ROASTED, OR RAW.

THE BAR will at all times be furnished with the best Liquors and Wines. He trusts that his attention will secure for him a liberal share of public patronage.

FRANCIS MONTFARING.

December 20, 1837. 72-3t.

Runaway

from the Subscriber near Cussetah, in Chambers County, Alabama, a negro man named Jack, about 25 years of age, dark complexion, six feet very tall, rather inclined to be pigeon toed, talks slow when spoken to. I am apprehensive said negro left with a view of trying to get back to North Carolina, Duplin County. He was purchased by David H. Middleton, of Alabama, about 18 months ago. Any person apprehending the said negro and confining him in jail, will be handsomely rewarded, together with all expenses paid.

DAVID H. MIDDLETON,
By W. W. BLACKMAN

October 18 72-3w.

Taken Up,

and committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 17th inst., a negro man who says his name GEORGE, and says that he belongs to Reuben Rice, of Union District, South Carolina. Said negro is about six feet high, stout and likely, 23 or 24 years of age. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law directs

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Dec 19, 1837. 72tf.

For Sale,

On very extended credit, 587 acres of LAND, on the Eastern side of the Cape Fear River, three miles above the "Clarendon Bridge," with a portion of the STOCK, CROP, and FARMING UTENSILS as may be designated by the purchaser. For terms, apply to Mr E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

JOHN D. TOOMER.

Pittsborough, Nov. 1, 1837. 66tf

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received a fresh and general supply of the following articles, which he offers low for cash, viz:

Soft shell Almonds,	Seidlitz Powders,
Palm Nuts,	Race & ground Ginger,
English Walnuts,	Maccoboy Snuff,
Filberts and Currants,	Scotch do.
Bunch Raisins,	Spanish Cigars,
Butter Crackers,	Common do.
Jamison's water do.	Hair Powder,
Loaf Sugar and Tea, assorted,	Camphor,
	Rose & Cologne Water,
Coffee and brown Sugar,	Oil of Lemon,
Scotch Barley,	Do. Cinnamon,
Scotch Herrings,	Do Peppermint,
Mace and Cloves,	Essence of Peppermint,
Starch and Citron,	Port Wine and old Madeira do.
Cassia and Nutmegs,	
Pepper and Alspice,	A large assortment of
Alum and Saltpetre,	Cordials, &c. &c.

Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase CONFECTIONARIES, &c, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line

Fayetteville, Dec 6. 1837. 70 6t.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Can not you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine. JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave the great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E J Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 00 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Whenever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash*, or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE*,—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of the Rev. James W. Douglass, dec'd, at Cumberland County Court, December Term, 1837, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against the same, to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

H. LEETE, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1837.

Further Notice.

ON Thursday, the 28th instant, at the Auction Store of T. Sandford & Co, will be sold at Auction, all the personal Property of the deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE,
One Carryall and Sulky, A good Milch Cow, &c. &c.

H. LEETE, Adm'r.

December 5, 1837. 70ts.

NEW BOOKS.

ERNEST MALTRAVERS, Bulwer's last Novel; The Token for 1838, the Hawk Chief; Pickwick Papers, 4th vol; The Arethusa; Pick Nicks; Miss Leslie's Pencil Sketches, new series; Modern Society and Modern Accomplishments, by Miss Sinclair, daughter of Sir John Sinclair; Penny Magazine; Fielding, by the author of Tremaine; The Wife at Home; Young Lady Abroad; Young Wife's Book; Grund's America; American Almanac for 1838; Combe on the Constitution of Man; Todd's Sabbath School Teacher; Book of American Constitutions, containing the New Constitution of North Carolina; &c. &c.

Received by

E. J. HALE.

December 12, 1837.

Mackerel.

JUST received, No. 1 and No. 3 Mackerel, of 1837 inspection. For sale by

H. LEETE.

December 11, 1837.

To Journeymen Shoe Makers.

TWO GOOD WORKMEN at the Boot and Shoe Making Business will find constant employ by applying to

D. JOHNSON.

Cheraw, S. C. Dec. 6, 1837. 71-3t.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Beggs, deceased, at December Term, of Cumberland County Court, 1837, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

H. MAC LAURIN, } *Executors.*
DAVID TORRANCE, }

December 11, 1837. 71-3t.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,
For sale by

JOHN McARN.

July 22. 51tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, just received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56 tf

Mill Saws and Sheet Steel.

THE Subscriber is daily expecting an invoice of thick MILL SAWS, from the manufactory of James Wood & Son, Philadelphia, which Saws have the preference by Wilmington Steam Saw Mills, and were selected by the Subscriber in Philadelphia.—Also,

SHEET STEEL,

A very superior article for Cotton Gin Saws, and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of the above.

JAMES MARTINE.

November 29, 1837. 69eow3m.

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

"Have you Goldsmith's Greece?" said a gentleman on entering a book-store in Market-street. "No, sir; but they have some excellent bear's oil in the next door," replied the counter-boy.

A drunken man was recently discovered in New York trying to light his pipe at a pump, and another sagacious worthy, at the last dates, was maintaining the possibility of forming a sound metallic currency by issuing twelve millions of shinplasters.

"Please, sir, I don't think Mr. Dosem takes his physic reg'lar," said a doctor's boy to his employer.

"Why so?"

"Cause vy, he's gettin' vell so precious fast?"

"Facts are stubborn things."—*Globe.*

Ay, Sir, and so are jackasses. Of course you and your facts are equally stubborn.

Louisville Journal.

Knowing French.—'Tom, do you know French?' 'Yes, very well by sight, but have no *speaking* acquaintance with it.'

Destitution.—The applications for assistance at the Alms House, and the number of street mendicants during the last three or four days have greatly augmented. A little bare-footed girl was observed on Saturday morning, in Chatham street, to pick from the frozen ground a quantity of turnip parings and eat them. Now is the time for charity, and to "illuminate the hearths of the poor," if ever. Why are not soup houses established?—*N. Y. Express.*

Very Important.—On the 30th ult., Mr. Gowen introduced a bill in the Legislature of Pennsylvania to prevent the circulation of the bank notes issued by the State Bank of the United States.

While his hand was in, Mr. G. ought to have introduced another bill of equal importance, viz:—to prevent water from running down hill.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Biennial Sessions.—We find that a number of papers in every section of the State are expressing their dissatisfaction at the change from *annual* to *biennial* sessions of our Legislature. We have already noticed some of these, and now subjoin a paragraph on the same subject from the *Carolina Watchman*, of Salisbury, which is alike entitled to respectful consideration from the character of its Editor, and the circumstance that his Press is located in the midst of a community who were most clamorous for a Convention, and for the change that was made in the time for the meeting of the Legislature:

"The time having arrived when, according to our accustomed form of Government, we should look with interest towards Raleigh, we take up a Raleigh paper and find that there, all is a dead calm, we lay it down dissatisfied. We find a similar feeling to prevail with every man that ever took the least interest in public affairs. Many are beginning to doubt the wisdom as well as the saving of biennial sessions, and certain we are that, if the proposition were now to be submitted to the people, a large majority would say restore our old habitudes. The expense is a mere trifle. We see more and more clearly the truth of the maxim that the price of liberty is constant vigilance. When our Assembly is convoked only at intervals of two years, we have fear that the people will become careless and indifferent to the great questions that should occupy them. We were once in favor of the alteration, but we now believe it a bad one, and care not how soon it may be changed back again."

We know the opinion is entertained by many that, under the amended Constitution, the Legislature cannot meet more frequently than once in two years. And it would seem, from the foregoing paragraph, that the Editor of the Watchman is of this belief. It is, however, nevertheless true, that it is perfectly within the pale of the powers of the Legislature, to meet *annually* if they choose. Under the Constitution, Elections for Members must be *biennial*, but there is nothing as we conceive, either in the spirit or letter of that instrument, repugnant to *annual* meetings of the Legislature. It is true that the 7th paragraph of the 4th Section of the 1st Article of the amended Constitution declares that "the General Assembly shall meet biennially"—that is, they shall meet *at least* once in two years, but nothing is to be found, which, either expressly or by implication, forbids that body from assembling more frequently. If this provision be construed as imperative on the Legislature to meet once in two years, *and no oftener*, what becomes of the Executive prerogative to call Extra Sessions, whenever unlooked for causes may require such a step? But what settles the question in our mind as to the competency of the Legislature to meet annually, or semi-annually if they prefer, is that clause in the Constitution (Section X) which declares that "the two Houses shall jointly by ballot, *adjourn themselves to any future day.*" Here is the power expressly given to the Legislature to meet as often as the interests of the State may require their assembling. And to show beyond doubt or cavil, that when the Convention declared that the Legislature should meet *biennially*, they did not intend to tie up its hands from the exercise of a sound discretion as to the propriety of meeting oftener, we subjoin a single paragraph from the Speech of one of the most distinguished members of that body, when this very subject was under consideration:

Judge Toomer said "this Convention was authorised to provide for biennial, instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; but it has no authority to deprive that body of any other power conferred upon it by the Constitution. That instrument does not declare that the Legislature *shall* meet annually, but certain duties are prescribed in it, which are to be annually performed. But it contains also a provision, that the Legislature may adjourn themselves to any future day; so that if the amendment prevails, and we declare the Legislature shall meet biennially, yet it will be perfectly competent for that body, when assembled, to adjourn to meet annually, semi annually, or sooner, if the public good may seem to require it. The argument, therefore, that biennial sessions of the Legislature will be productive of great evils, has no force; for if the people are in favor of more frequent meetings, public sentiment will coerce that body to adjourn, to meet again in twelve months. We do not then, as has been argued, deprive ourselves of the privilege of meeting annually, if the people so will it. If it be found, that annual sessions are essential to the preservation of our political rights, the people will willingly incur the expenditure necessary for the purpose."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The first part of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is inserted to-day; the remainder will be given to-morrow.

For the benefit of the general reader, who may not have time or patience to wade through the intricate document, we propose a condensation of the more important portions. To arrange and condense a voluminous paper, filled with details, is at no time a very pleasant undertaking—it is peculiarly irksome to clarify the muddy effusions of the wool-gathering intellect of the First Lord of the Treasury. It has not been our fortune to peruse the writings of any man who possessed, in so eminent a degree, the provoking art of using language to obfuscate his ideas. His composition does not partake of the amusing character of Mrs. Malaprop's who was in the habit of pressing words into her sentences, that would get their habeas corpus from any Court in Christendom; but he seems to take an ill natured pleasure in so twisting and turning, and involving and complicating his phraseology, as to put his meaning beyond the reach of the most grasping reader. Many passages on first reading you think you understand; comprehend—read them again and you think your first impression was erroneous—a third reading increases your doubts—a fourth provokes you to denounce the author as a muddled brain fool.

The present report of the profound financier, though not so full of provoking passages of this character as some of his previous documents, has yet enough to vindicate its paternity and puzzle the reader.

There was in the Treasury on the 1st day of January 1837, 45.968.323—the receipts during the year from all sources 23,499.981. which together make an aggregate of 69,468,504.

Of this enormous sum, the Administration—this economical Administration, has expended 35.000.000—being 12,000,000 more than the income.

This unparalleled extravagance, the simple Secretary confesses, was indulged, as it was justified, by the overflowing Treasury—now that the national fisc is reduced to beggary, he says they will be more economical.

Deducting the 35.000.000 for expenses, there should remain in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1838, 34.000.000. But as ill luck would have it, in consequence of the disastrous "Experiment" and other incidental causes, only 1.000.000 of this sum will be available on the 1st of January. 28,000.000 of it are deposited with the States, and 3.500,000 are in the Deposite Banks.

The receipts for the year 1838 are estimated at 31.959.787. The expenditures at 31.926.892. Thus on the new scale of economy promised by the Secretary, the expenditures will fall below the income about 30.000. In this aspect of the case, the learned Secretary considering "the fluctuating condition of our receipts and expenditures," very gravely doubts whether the receipts in 1838 will exceed the expenditures, so as to produce any surplus, which can be deposited with the States for safe keeping on the 1st of January, 1839, as required by the existing laws."

We notice in the list of expenditures for 1838, an item of 11.000,000 for "military service." This, we suppose, is the disgraceful Florida war, which is to be continued throughout the coming year.

The diminution of exports and imports show the severe shock which trade has received from the financial experiments of the party. The exports during the year amounted to 116,000,000—being about 34,000,000 less than last year. This decrease the Secretary ascribes to the fall of cotton last spring. The imports were 140,000,000, being 49,000,000 less than last year.

During the last quarter ending the 30th of September, the imports were 22 millions and the exports only 19 millions. This unexpected result has surprised the Secretary; but he thinks, notwithstanding the 3 millions which it shews against us, that in consequence of remittances in stocks of various kinds, "the foreign debt so far from having been increased within the quarter, has been lessened some millions, but not to so great an extent as most persons have supposed."

To the importation, or rather to the cause of the importation, of 4½ millions of breadstuff within the year, the Secretary ascribes the most wonderful results. It has increased the cost of bread alone to 100,000,000, he says, and put an additional tax upon each man of $7.

We are informed, that the postponement of the 4th instalment has "afforded great relief to all concerned." This will be news to all the States, and particularly to those who have already appropriated the money, and who will now have to tax their own citizens to raise it.

"It now appears probable that, during the next year, means will be possessed, without any permanent loans, recal of former deposites, or increase of taxes, sufficient to redeem seasonably the Treasury notes that become payable, as well as to meet all the ordinary appropriations."

In respect to the act for settling with the banks, some of them since September have paid over all the public money which their share of the credit of the Treasurer. Others are supposed to have executed bonds according to one of its provisions, and several are preparing to do so with a view to receive further indulgence. The remainder are expected to discharge, without suit or bond, the amount they respectively owe, as may, from time to time, be needed to meet the public exigencies.

The payments which will probably be longest postponed, will chiefly be from some institutions situated in the west and southwest."

The Secretary has instituted an inquiry into the condition of all the banks, some since January last, and some since the suspension of specie payments. The exhibits which have been made to him show some improvement in the affairs of the banks in the aggregate. They furnish at the same time, new confirmation of the great excesses in issues, which in some places have been indulged in. "They show, too, says the Secretary, that the whole reduction in the active circulation, had not at their dates, equalled by nearly twenty millions the amount which, as long ago as last December, it was computed by this Department would be required to restore the paper currency generally to a safe basis, and make it, with the specie in actual use, bear a just proportion to the real wants of the community."

The Secretary asks Congress to grant him the power "to issue Treasury Notes for mere temporary purposes" to meet contingencies. We hope Congress will grant no such power.

Dr. Physick, the distinguished Physician and Surgeon, and late Professor in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, died this morning, in the seventieth year of his age. This eminent professor had been in delicate health for many years. The lectures of the College have been suspended until next week in consequence of the event.

Nat. Gaz. of Friday.

The Whigs of Illinois are determined to beat the world in celebrating the New York victory. On a certain night in January, they are to set the Grand Prairie on fire—a tract 300 miles long and 90 wide. The flames are to be kindled simultaneously at both extremities and the centre. It will be the most glorious blaze ever lit up in honor of the goddess of Liberty.—*Prentice.*

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 15.

This day's sitting was entirely consumed in the reception of petitions, and the adoption of resolutions of inquiry, &c.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, presented the memorial of a Peace Society, praying that an offer made by the Government of Mexico to that of this country to compromise all the matters of dispute between the two countries, or to submit them to the mediation of some friendly Power, might be favorably considered; and moved its reference to a select committee, with instructions to READ, consider, and report thereon.

Mr. HOWARD, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, inquired of the Chair whether such a motion was in order, since all that part of the President's Message which relates to our affairs with Mexico had been already referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, at least until the former vote of reference should be reconsidered?

The SPEAKER declared the motion perfectly in order, since this was to refer a memorial, and the other was to refer a portion of an Executive Message. They were entirely distinct in themselves, and it would be in order to give them different directions, though they might relate to the identically same matter. The reference of the Message should not include memorials on the same subject.

Mr. ADAMS observed that, in addition to the reason given by the Chair, there was this other still more to the point, viz that the Message had not the least reference, no, none whatever, to the offer of friendly reference on the part of the Mexican Government, to which this memorial related; it said not a word about it, important as the subject obviously was; so far from it, this offer went in the very face of almost every part of the Message having reference to the subject of Mexico, and no less so of the report of the Secretary of State.— For this reason, as well as the others which had been mentioned, Mr. Adams said he must object to referring any thing touching the question of peace and war to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, constituted as that committee now was. He had too much reason to believe that the minds of the committee were made up on * * *

The CHAIR here interposed, and said if the reference of this memorial was to lead to debate, it must lie over till to-morrow, under the rule.

Mr. ADAMS. Very well; I am willing it should lie over.

Mr. HOWARD. I move its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ADAMS. I prefer a select committee; but if it is to go to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, then I move that the reference be accompanied with instructions to that committee to READ, consider, and report upon the same.

Mr. HOWARD. Before the question is put, I wish to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if he knows of a single instance in which that committee has ever reported on any paper submitted to them without reading it?

Mr. ADAMS. I am happy the question has been put; and I will answer the gentleman, explicitly and distinctly, that I never did; but there is another standing committee of this House, and of equal importance, which not only has done so, but six out of nine of whose members have admitted publicly, under their signatures, that it has done so.

The CHAIR. This subject lies over until to-morrow.

The above Memorial, presented by Mr. Adams, was from the members of the New York Peace Society, and other individuals friendly to the Peace cause, praying of Congress to accede to the proposition of THE MEXICAN CONGRESS, and couched in the following terms, contained in a decree of that Congress, dated May 20, 1837, viz:— "The Government is hereby authorized to compromise the claims which the Government of the United States has instituted, or may hereafter institute; and those in which they cannot agree, may be submitted to the decision of a friendly Power, the United States of America agreeing thereto."

Mr. ADAMS offered the following, which lies one day:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to this House a copy and translation of the pamphlet in the Spanish language, stated, in the report of the Secretary of State to this House, to have been printed and circulated by the late Minister from the Republic of Mexico, Gorostiza, before his departure from this country, and the name of the Diplomatic functionary from a foreign Government who communicated a copy of said pamphlet to the Secretary of State.

Mr. FAIRFIELD offered the following, which lies one day:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States, be requested to communicate to this House whether any application has been made by the British Government to the Government of the United States for leave to march troops over the territory now in dispute between the Governments aforesaid, and, if so, the action of this Government thereon.

Mr. REID offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the rate of postage. Adopted.

WEDNESDAY, December 20.

Mr. SLADE having on a former day presented two memorials from Vermont praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and having moved that they be referred to a select committee, and debate threatening to arise thereon, the motion was laid over until this day; and the question on such reference coming up in order as the first business before the House.

Mr. SLADE read one of the memorials, and then proceeded to address the House at large in support of his motion. Mr. S. having animadverted with some severity on the course pursued in the House in regard to memorials on this subject, and spoken of it as reduced to a matter of system, by an understanding which resulted in Southern gentlemen invariably rising and moving to lay all motions for the reference of these memorials on the table—

Mr. WISE interposed, and with some warmth repelled the idea of any preconcert or understanding on his own part (and he had most frequently made the motion to lay on the table) with a single individual; and, so far from there being a systematic arrangement among Southern gentlemen on the matter, there was, on the contrary, a total want of concert; and as to the promptitude of the Chair in anticipating such motions before they were completely uttered, he would do the Speaker the justice to testify that never had a word, or even intimation, passed between the Chair and any Southern gentleman in relation to these motions.

Mr. SLADE disclaimed any personal charge either on the gentleman from Virginia or the Speaker. The promptitude of the Chair was proper, and arose from a desire to save time.

Mr. S. then resumed his speech, but had proceeded but a little farther; when

Mr. DAWSON called upon him for an explanation of a remark he had made, that the course pursued in relation to these abolition memorials would have mantled the cheek of a British Parliament with honest shame and indignation. Did the gentleman mean to charge that Mr. D. had ever so acted in this matter as would mantle the cheek of an honest man with indignation either in Parliament or any where else?

Mr. SLADE said that he meant to give application to the remark no farther than the language itself implied. He then resumed; and having, after some time, concluded what he had to say on the manner of treating these memorials, and what he considered as a more manly and dignified course to be pursued in relation to the whole subject, by referring them to a select committee, he proceeded to the subject of the memorial itself, which prayed for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia. And what, asked Mr. S., is slavery?

[The CHAIR here interposed, and observed that Mr. S. could not discuss the merits of the memorial on a mere motion for its commitment. The question before the House was the question of commitment alone; and to that Mr. S. must confine his remarks. The motion for commitment had been accompanied with no instructions: had it been, the whole field would have been opened.]

Mr. SLADE submitted to the decision of the Chair, and forthwith modified his motion for the commitment of these memorials to a select committee, by adding "with instructions to report a bill abolishing slavery within the District of Columbia."

Mr. WISE inquired whether the motion, thus modified, must not lie over one day?

The CHAIR replied that the memorial having been received, and the motion entertained for its reference to a committee, such would not be the case.

Mr. SLADE was about to resume; when

Mr. LEGARE, of South Carolina, asked leave to say a word.

Mr. SLADE pausing—

Mr. LEGARE said he wished to implore the gentleman from Vermont solemnly to consider what he was doing. He implored him more for the sake of his own constituents, more than for the sake of those of Mr. L., for the sake of the whole country to pause and seriously to reflect before he took another step on the ground before him. Mr. L's. constituents had not directed him thus to interfere, but, as a man, as an American citizen, he would supplicate the gentleman to take further time to consider. If it was true, as the gentleman had said, that a spirit had awakened on this subject which could never be suppressed or chidden into submission, when the most solemn and explicit contracts forbade its indulgence, when the agitation of the question might involve the fate of a nation, of a continent, a world, let that gentleman be assured, (and he warned him not in the language of defiance, for that he well knew brave men every where despised,) but let the gentleman be well assured that that spirit would be encountered by another as incapable to the full of being repressed by any human power. If the question must be forced upon them, they were perfectly and promptly ready to take up the gauntlet. Let him tell the gentleman most solemnly and seriously that he had occasion to look at the question in as deliberate and philosophical a manner as the gentleman had proposed it should be examined in a committee; and that neither in the New Testament nor in the history of the church and of the Christian world, for at least 1,200 years after Christ, was *one word* to be found which could be fairly construed into prohibition, nay, nor even a disapprobation of the relation between master and slave; (though *all*, or very nearly all, the servants then in the world were *slaves;*) still less, which justified a Christian man in disturbing the peace and endangering the order of society with a view to abolish it; that the allegation of any such authority revealed an ignorance of the teachings of the Gospel, equalled only by the absence of its spirit which accompanied it: and that he would undertake, if he had leisure for such discussion, to show, in a proper place, that both in the writings of heathen antiquity and in the monuments of the Christian religion, beginning with the Gospels, while nothing can be found against slavery, *much* may be found to justify or *require a community of goods;* much against *property;* still more against *war;* which, nevertheless, no Christian man regarded as a crime. Could gentlemen wonder that Southern men were excited on this occasion? His constituents had not sent him there to listen to these things—to hear, from day to day, the most worn-out common places brought up and reiterated in his ears—to hear all that was vital to the safety of their firesides and the very structure of Southern society vilified as an offence against God and man. Not only was it wearisome and disgusting beyond endurance, but he trembled at its obvious practical results.

Mr. SLADE resumed, when

Mr. DAWSON asked him for the floor, that he might move an adjournment.

Mr. SLADE refused to yield the floor.

Mr. SLADE resumed, and expressed his approval of the gentleman's ardor, though he could not agree with him in sentiment. He had proceeded for a few minutes, again inquiring what slavery was? and was proceeding to define it, when—

Mr. DAWSON again asked him for the floor; and some agitation began to be manifest in the House.

Mr. SLADE again insisted on his right to the floor, and, continuing to occupy it, proceeded to quote from the authority of a Southern Judge as to the nature and effect of slavery in reducing the slave to a chattel, &c. when—

Mr. WISE appealed to the Chair. The gentleman from Vermont was discussing the question of slavery within the States, when his motion was to refer a memorial for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia. He was plainly trenching on ground held by all to be inviolable.

The SPEAKER said that it was not in order to discuss the subject of slavery within any of the States.

Mr. SLADE denied that he was doing so. He had quoted the authority, as he might a legal opinion delivered in Great Britain. As he was explaining—

Mr. ROBERTSON, of Virginia, moved that the House adjourn.

The CHAIR pronounced the motion out of order, while a member was in possession of the floor and addressing the House. He would, however, suggest to the gentleman from Vermont, who could not but observe the state of the House, to confine himself strictly to the subject of his motion.

Mr. SLADE resumed. After he had proceeded some time,

Mr. DAWSON inquired of the Chair whether the morning hour had not expired?

The CHAIR replied that the restriction of one hour every morning was confined to reports and resolutions: but did not extend to memorials.

Mr. SLADE went on for a considerable time longer, when

Mr. PETRIKIN called him to order.

Mr. SLADE called Mr. PETRIKIN to order for the interruption.

The CHAIR declared Mr. SLADE in order.

He proceeded at length, quoting the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitutions of several of the States, and had got to that of Virginia, when

Mr. WISE called him to order.

The CHAIR decided, from the rule, that Mr. S. could not read any paper, if it was objected to by any member, without the leave of the House.

Mr. WISE said that the gentleman had wantonly discussed the abstract question of slavery, going back to the very first day of the creation, instead of slavery as it existed in the District, and the powers and duties of Congress in relation to it. He was now examining the State Constitutions to show that as it existed in the States it was against them, and against the laws of God and man. This was out of order.

Mr. SLADE explained, and argued in vindication of his course, and was about to read a memorial of Dr. Franklin, and an opinion of Mr. Madison on the subject of slavery, when

The reading was objected to by Mr. GRIFFIN, of South Carolina.

The CHAIR said the papers could not be read without permission.

Mr. SLADE. Then I send them to the Clerk—let him read them.

The CHAIR said this was equally against the rule.

Mr. GRIFFIN withdrew his objection, and

Mr. SLADE proceeded to read the papers and comment on them as he went on. He was then about to go back and show what had been the feeling in Virginia previously to the date of the memorial of Franklin.

Mr. RHETT, of South Carolina, inquired of the Chair what the proceedings in Virginia had to do with the question before the House?

The CHAIR was about to reply, when

Mr. WISE rose with warmth, and said, he has discussed the whole abstract question of slavery; of slavery in Virginia; of slavery in my own district; I now ask all my colleagues TO RETIRE with me from this Hall.

Mr. SLADE. Mr. Speaker, I do not yield the floor.

Mr. HOLSEY. I ask the Georgia delegation to do the same.

Mr. RHETT. The South Carolina delegation have already consulted together, and agreed to have a meeting at 3 o'clock, in the committee room of the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER here said that the gentleman from Vermont had been reminded by the Chair that the discussion of slavery, as existing within the States, was not in order; when he was desirous to read a paper and it was objected to, the Chair had stopped him; but the objection had been withdrawn, and Mr. SLADE had been suffered to proceed; he was now about to read another paper, and objection was made; the Chair would, therefore, take the question on permitting it to be read.

[Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. RHETT and others, rose and addressed the Chair; a good deal of confusion prevailed; portions of the Southern members were leaving the hall]

Mr. RHETT rose to order. He asked if the gentleman from Vermont had a right to discuss the question of slavery in Virginia? He thought not; and he invited the whole Southern delegation, from all the slaveholding States, to meet forthwith in the committee room of the District.

The SPEAKER again recapitulated and vindicated the correctness of his own course, as being dictated by the rules of the House; what his personal feelings had been might easily be conjectured; had it been in his power to restrain the discussion, he should promptly have exercised the power, but it was not.

Mr. SLADE said the paper he wished to read was an act of the Continental Congress of 1774.

The CHAIR was about to put the question on leave, when

Mr. WILLIAM COST JOHNSON inquired of the Chair whether it would be in order for the House to vote that the gentleman from Vermont be not permitted to proceed?

The CHAIR replied it would not.

Mr. MCKAY, of N. C., said that the gentleman had been pronounced out of order in discussing slavery in the States; and the rule declared that, when a member was so pronounced by the Chair, he should take his seat, and if any one objected to his proceeding again, he should not do so, unless by leave of the House. Mr. MCKAY did now object to the gentleman from Vermont proceeding any farther.

[Much confusion arose; many members rising at once.]

The CHAIR read the rule referred to; and said that, as an objection had now, for the first time, been made under that rule to the gentleman's resuming his speech, the Chair decided that he could not do so without the leave of the House.

Mr. SLADE said he had been permitted to read the papers he had read, and to proceed and comment on them. He had been doing nothing for these twenty minutes past, but by leave of the House.

The CHAIR directed Mr. SLADE to take his seat until the question on leave should be put.

Mr SLADE said he should not discuss slavery in Virginia, and he asked leave to proceed as in order.

On this question, Mr. ALLEN, of Vermont, demanded the Yeas and Nays

Mr. RENCHER moved an adjournment.

Mr. ADAMS and many others rose and demanded the Yeas and Nays on adjournment. They were ordered and taken, and resulted, Yeas 106, Nays 63.

[Most of the seats of Southern members vacant.]

So the House adjourned.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of South Carolina, said he had been appointed, as one of the Southern delegation, to announce that all those gentlemen who represented slaveholding States were invited to attend the meeting now being held in the District Committee Room.

THURSDAY, December 21.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. PATTON, of Virginia, asked the consent of the House to offer a resolution.

Mr. ADAMS objected.

Mr. PATTON moved a suspension of the Rules, to enable him to offer the resolution.

Mr. CUSHMAN called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. BIDDLE asked if the resolution was debateable?

The CHAIR replied that, when introduced, it would become so, but was not so now.

The vote for the suspension of the Rules, to enable Mr. Patton to make his motion, was decided by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas 135, Nays 60.

So the Rules were suspended.

Mr. PATTON then offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That all petitions, memorials and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling, or transferring of slaves in any State, District or Territory of the United States, be laid upon the table without being debated, printed, read or referred, and that no further action whatever, shall be had thereon."

The resolution having been read, and the question upon it propounded from the Chair—

Mr. PATTON said that this resolution was offered in the spirit of peace and harmony. It involved, so far as he himself was concerned, and so far as concerned some portion of the representatives of slaveholding States, a concession which they held to be very considerable. He considered it, however, as a timely sacrifice to the peace and harmony of the country. He hoped that the effect would be to allay, not to exasperate and excite, agitation and angry feeling. The desire of those with whose concurrence this resolution was offered, was, to extinguish, and not to kindle the flame of discord and excitement in the country. In such a spirit, without a word of comment, or giving utterance to one of those emotions which were swelling in his bosom, at the recollection of the scenes of yesterday, he should do on this that which he had never done before, since he had been a member of that House, move the previous question.

Mr. ADAMS rose, and remarked that the gentleman from Virginia had been permitted to make remarks, in introducing his resolution, and—

[Here Mr. Adams was interrupted by loud cries of order, and the Speaker pronouncing him out of order, whilst a motion for the previous question was depending.]

Resumed his seat.

The call for the previous question was seconded by a vote, by tellers: 124 ayes, noes not counted.

The question then recurring, "Shall the main question be now put?"

Mr. CALHOUN, of Massachusetts, asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the question was decided as follows: Yeas 129, Nays 63.

[When Mr. Wise's name was called, he rose, and said he preferred to be excused from voting on this question at all. He was in the Hall, and if not excused should vote *yea*. And the Chair decided that he could not now be excused, as the request should have been made before the division was ordered. Mr. W. then answered YEA.]

The main question, being thus ordered, was put on the adoption of the resolution, and was decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Atherton, Beatty, Beirne, Bicknell, Birdsall, Boon, Bouldin, Brodhead, Bruyn, Buchanan, John Calhoon, Cambrelneg, William B. Campbell, John Campbell, Timothy J. Carter, Wm. B Carter, Casey, Chapman, Cheatham, Cilley, Claiborne, Cleveland, Clowney, Coles, Craig, Crockett, Cushman, Deberry, DeGraff, Dennis, Dromgoole, Edwards, Farrington, Fairfield, Fry, J. Garland, J. Graham, Grantland, Graves, Hammond, Harlan, Harrison, Hawes, Hawkins, Haynes, Holsey, Holt, Hopkins, Howard, Hubley, William H. Hunter, J. Jackson, Joseph Johnson, Wm. C. Johnson, J. W. Jones, Kemble, Klingensmith, Lawler, Legare, Logan, Loomis, Lyon, Mallory, James M. Mason, Martin, Maury, May, McKay, Robert McClellan, Abraham McClellan, McClure, McKim, Mercer, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, S. W. Morris, Muhlenberg, Murray, Noble, [illegible] Parker, Patton, [illegible], Pennybacker, [illegible] Phelps, Pope, [illegible] Prentiss, Reily, Rencher, Robertson, A. H. Shepperd, C. Shepard, Shields, Snyder, Southgate, Spencer, Stanly, Stewart, Stone, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thompson, Titus, Turney, Underwood, Vail, Wagener, Weeks, John White, Thomas T. Whittlesey, Lewis Williams, Sherrod Williams, Jared W. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Yell—122.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, H. Allen, John W. Allen, Biddle, Bond, Borden, Briggs, Bronson, Wm. B. Calhoun, Chaney, Coffin, Corwin, Cranston, Curtis, Cushing, Darlington, Davies, Duncan, Dunn, Evans, Everett, Ewing, Rich'd Fletcher, Isaac Fletcher, Fillmore, Foster, Goode, William Graham, Grennell, Haley, Hall, Hamer, Hastings, Henry, Herod, Hoffman, Ingham, Kilgore, Leadbetter, Lincoln, Marvin, Samson Maxwell, McKennan, Milligan, Mathias Morris, Calvary Morris, Naylor, Noyes, Ogle, Parmenter, Patterson, Peck, Phillips, Potts, Potter, Rariden, Randolph, Reed, Ridgway, Russell, Sheffer, Sheplor, Sibley, Slade, Smith, Stratton, Tillinghast, Toland, Toucey, Webster, Albert S. White, Elisha Whittlesey, Yorke—74.

So the resolution was agreed to.

When the roll was about being called, Mr. DUNCAN, of Ohio, asked if it would be in order to state the reasons, at that time, for the vote he should give?

The CHAIR responded in the negative.

When Mr. ADAMS's name was called, he arose, and, amidst cries of order, made the following statement:

"I hold the resolution to be a violation of the Constitution of the United States, of the right of my constituents, and of the People of the United States to petition, and of my right to freedom of speech, as a member of this House."

Mr. SAWYER, of North Carolina, asked to be excused from voting when his name was called.

The CHAIR decided that the request was not made in the proper time.

Mr. WISE did not vote on the question at all, but rose and remarked that he was here. He did not hold it as a proper question for him, as the representative of his constituents, to vote upon.

Mr. ADAMS (after the Clerk had read over the list) remarked that he did not hear his name recorded. He asked to have his answer recorded.

The SPEAKER said the only answer that could be given to the call was *Ay* or *No*.

Mr. ADAMS moved that his answer be entered upon the Journal as he gave it.

The CHAIR decided that such motion was not in order.

Mr. ADAMS requested that his request and the Speaker's decision be recorded as a part of the Journal.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

At a meeting of the Students of the University of North Carolina, held on the 8th December, to take into consideration the departure of Professer Hooper, Benjamin F. Hobson was called to the Chair, and James M. Burke appointed Secretary. On motion of Dennis D. Ferrebee, a Committee of three was appointed to draft Resolutions, expressive of the regret of the Students at the departure of Prof. Hooper.

Whereupon, Wm. J. Long, Wm. R. Walker and James M. Burke were appointed to constitute said Committee, to which the Chairman was added. On motion of Thos. D. Meares, the meeting then adjourned to convene again to-morrow 12 o'clock, in order to allow time to the above mentioned Committee to prepare their Report.

Saturday, Dec. 9.

The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock, when the Committee appointed for the purpose reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regret the departure of Prof. Hooper from amongst us, and believe it to be a great loss to this Institution, and to the State.

Resolved, That during our long intercourse with him, we bear testimony to the urbanity and dignity of his deportment, and to the delicate sensibility and kind feelings which he has ever manifested towards us.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate his worth as a scholar, and his efforts to impart to us a taste for Classical Literature. And we cherish the hope that his qualifications will be highly prized in his new sphere of labour.

Resolved, That we regret the loss of his ministrations in the sanctuary, and ardently wish that the mild and peaceable truths which he has so frequently presented to us may procure lasting enjoyment to his own bosom.

On motion of Mr. Ferrebee, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and that a copy be sent to Dr. Hooper and likewise to the Star, Register and Standard.

BENJ. F. HOBSON, Pres't

JAS. M. BURKE, Sec'y.

In obedience to the last Resolutinn, a copy of the foregoing proceedings having been delivered to Professor Hooper, the following acknowledgment was received from him:

CHAPEL HILL, DEC. 14, 1837.

Young Gentlemen of the University:

It was with emotions of no common kind, that I received through your Committee your Communication of the 9th inst. expressive of your esteem for my person, and of your regret at my approaching departure. Such testimonies of affection and respect are doubly welcome, not only as being grateful to our private feelings, but as an attestation before the world that we have been approved in our station, and have not spent our lives in vain. The life of a teacher is one of much toil and self-denial, and subject to occasional fluctuations of favour in his pupils. Whatever may be his purity of purpose or fidelity of exertion, he may commit errors from that infirmity of judgment and temper which is the lot of human nature. That I have not sometimes done so, it would be presumptuous in me to think. How consoling then, in the midst of this deserved mistrust of oneself, must it be, at the dissolution of my connexion with you, that the generous flow of youthful feeling has buried in oblivion every thing that may have been wrong, and poured itself forth in this affectionate tribute to my well-meant endeavours for your good. It proves that the ingenuous youth who compose the students of a College, whatever occasional irritations may ruffle their intercourse with their preceptors, have the discernment to appreciate and the generosity to praise the labours of their officers when conscientiously bestowed, and that whoever faithfully toils to serve them will finally be rewarded with their esteem and gratitude.

You are pleased in your letter to make flattering mention of my services to the College, and kindly to express your opinion that the loss of them will be felt by the Institution. But if the Trustees avail themselves of the ample range of selection now afforded them, in choosing my successor, you will be gainers rather than losers by my resignation.—Happily our country has made such advances in scholarship, that the young men of the present generation have overtaken gray hairs, and our goal is almost their starting place. Your *Alma Mater* therefore may cheer you for the loss of an instructer whom your partiality may have over-rated, with the words of the Lacedemonian mother, upon hearing of the fall of her son:

"Sparta has many worthier far than he."

Let me, then, in conclusion, express my fervent wishes, that you will all, by a youth of virtue, industry and enthusiastic devotion to your studies, reflect credit on the College which has bred you; and that in future days, should God spare my life, I may hear of the celebrity of some sons of Chapel Hill, and have the pride of remembering that I had some small share in forming their minds and training them up to honor. But oh, how much higher the pleasure, how much more sublime the enjoyment, if in that great final gathering of the human family about the tribunal of God, I shall discern the happy faces of many whom I here knew and [illegible] ed to instruct. God grant you grace to aim at that high destiny, and "by patient continuance in well doing, to seek for glory and honor and immortality." I remain, Gentlemen,

Very affectionately, yours,

W. HOOPER.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

MR. CLAY ON COLONIZATION.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society for the following report of Mr. CLAY's Speech on taking the chair, at the Annual Meeting, as President of that Society:

Gentlemen of the American Colonization Society:

On this first occasion of meeting you since I received the appointment which I now hold, I am prompted by my grateful feelings to present my cordial thanks and my respectful acknowledgments. To be called to that high station which has been successively occupied by a Washington, by a Carroll, the most distinguished and beloved of all who bore his honored name, and by a Madison, whose long life was one continual exhibition of public and private virtue, of patriotism, of intelligence, and of benevolence, was among the most gratifying public honors which I have ever received, and it will always remain one of the most cherished recollections of my life. But, gentlemen, considering the noble aims and humane purposes of this Society, there is an honor resulting from the office of presiding at its deliberations greater than any which can be communicated even by their illustrious names. It was established twenty years ago; and the peaceful acquisition of a large territory in Africa, eight flourishing settlements and towns, containing a population already civilized, or in the process of civilization, with schools of instruction as to our duties here below, and temples erected to the ever-living God, pointing to the hopes and blessings of Christianity above, attend the success of the labors of the Society, and encourage to further and invigorated exertions.

The Society was formed to demonstrate the practicability of colonization in Africa; and, if it were unhappily dissolved tomorrow, that great purpose of its founders will have been completely accomplished.—No one can now doubt that, with the application of adequate means, such as the Governments of the several States and of the Union could supply, almost without an effort, the colonization of the descendants of the African race may be effected to any desirable extent. The founders of the Society never imagined that, depending as it does upon spontaneous contributions from the good and the benevolent, irregularly made, without an established revenue, and without power, the Society alone was competent to colonize all the free persons of color in the United States. They hoped, and the Society still hopes, that, seeing what has been done, and can be done, Governments may think fit to take hold of the principle, and carry it out as far as they may deem right, with their ample powers and abundant resources.

The object of the Society was to colonize, with their own voluntary consent, the free persons of color in the United States. It had nothing coercive or compulsory about it. It neither had the disposition nor the power to apply force. Throughout its whole existence it has invariably adhered to that principle. It never sought to shake or affect in the slightest degree the tenure by which any property is held. It believed that the States alone, in which the institution of slavery exists, had the exclusive right to decide upon its continuance or termination. It hoped to be able to do what it has done—to point out a mode by which any of them or any of their citizens might find a home and a refuge for liberated slaves. And, accordingly, many humane proprietors of slaves have embraced the opportunity thus offered.

It has been objected against the Society that its aim and tendency have been to perpetuate slavery, and to draw still tighter the bonds of the slave. It has, on the other hand, been proclaimed that its purpose is to abolish slavery forthwith, and to let loose the untutored and unprepared slaves upon society. Both objections cannot be founded in truth. Neither is. The Society does not meddle with slavery, either to prolong or to discontinue its existence. Its abstract opinion, or rather the abstract opinions of its members, is well known. They believe it a deplorable evil; but here it is to be touched, if touched at all, with the greatest caution and delicacy, and only with authorized hands. Both principle and policy restrain the Society from disturbing it—principle, because the Society believes it is a matter exclusively appertaining to the States and citizens immediately concerned; and policy, because to agitate the subject at all, would deprive the Society of the co-operation of a large portion of the Union, and prevent it from accomplishing an attainable good, by the pursuit of what it is constrained to think an impracticable and dangerous object.

But the society attacks no person and no association. It neither assails those who believe slavery a blessing, nor those who, believing it a great curse, seek its immediate extirpation. It pursues the even tenor of its way, appealing to the understanding, to the humanity, and to the religion of an enlightened community. It had hoped to escape unmerited reproaches and unjustifiable attacks, but it has not, and it has only defended itself. Because it cannot agree or co-operate with the abolitionists, they assail it. Because it believes that the agitation of the question of abolition is unwise and unhappy, alike destructive to the harmony of the whites, and injurious to the cause of the blacks, which is espoused, the motives and purposes and tendency of colonization are all misrepresented and condemned. Why should this be? The roads of colonization and abolition lead in different directions, but they do not cross each other. We deal only with free persons of color; their efforts are directed towards the slave. We seek to better the condition of the free person of color; they the slave. Why should our humane design be impeded or derided or thwarted by those who profess to be in the prosecution of another, but distinct design which they profess to consider also humane? No, gentlemen, we are no ultraists. We neither seek to perpetuate nor to abolish slavery. Our object is totally different from either, and has been proclaimed and clung to from the beginning of the Society to this hour.

It has been contended that Colonization is altogether incompetent to effect a separation of the two races of our population; that the evil of discordant and incongruous elements must continue, unless some more powerful agency is discovered, and that the American Colonization Society has been able to accomplish nothing de[...] serious consideration.

Those who thus assail us se[...] by an imaginary standard of the[...] ation. They argue, that the [...] African portion of our popula[...] to some two or three millions; [...] riod of twenty years we have [...] colonize only a few thousand, [...] they infer that Colonization ca[...] any sensible influence upon the [...] African element of the Ameri[...] tion. Now, all that we ask i[...] by the standard of our own p[...] pledges. Have we ever held [...] community that *this Society*, [...] er, without even an act of i[...] from the General Government, [...] regular revenue, could separa[...] classes of the American pop[...] colonize the Africrn portion of [...] we not invariably disclaimed a[...] on our part, to interfere, in [...] whatever, with the larger part [...] slaves? Have we not, on th[...] constantly avowed our intenti[...] only free persons of color, with [...] tary consent? We have thou[...] have said, that we believed that [...] *ple* of colonization was suscepti[...] applied to the extent of a total [...] the two races. But we have n[...] it. We have left that to the c[...] judgments of those who alone c[...] and constitutionally decide the[...] promised only to be the pio[...] show the practicability of the [...] And have we not, with the ble[...] vidence, already successfully [...] ry just expectation that we er[...]

Those who complain of the [...] tions of the Society should r[...] great national enterprises are [...] speedily executed, like those [...] als, in the short span of the [...] person. Many years, some[...] than a century, may be neces[...] completion; and this is emp[...] case when we reflect upon th[...] and the duration of the wr[...] upon Africa. Near two centu[...] during which her sons were [...] transported to the shores [...] World, doomed to a state of [...] period of similar extent may [...] to restore their descendants t[...] country, with all the blessing[...] liberty, religion and civilizat[...] den and instantaneous sepa[...] two races, if it were possible [...] good for neither, nor for eithe[...] We should be greatly affected [...] mediate abstraction to such a [...] from the labor and industry [...] try; and Africa could not b[...] morally or physically, to rece[...] tain such a vast multitude o[...] For both parties, and for all i[...] process of separation, like the [...] natural union, had perhaps be[...] and gradual. And the consol[...] may be entertained that, [...] step in its progress, good wi[...] done.

The surprise should not be [...] has been effected, but that so [...] achieved by the Society, with [...] and precarious means at its c[...] There stand the colonies, on t[...] Africa, planted under its ausp[...] but little or no further aid fr[...] try, they now possess inherent [...] of sustaining themselves an[...] their existence. The practica[...] onization is forever demonst[...] us, then, persevere in the gr[...] cause; and let us hope that t[...] vidence which has hitherto s[...] will continue to extend to o[...] countenance and blessings [...] zealous and hearty co-operatio[...]

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

The following passage from th[...] of Gov. Vance, of Ohio, is valua[...] taining testimony drawn from ac[...] vation by one of great natural ca[...] also for the practical view of the [...] results of *the metallic system*, a[...] tended for by its friends:

"If there is a single district of co[...] nited States that owes more to cred[...] any other, it is Ohio. Credit has g[...] the most enterprising and active se[...] men that have lived in any age or in [...] Credit has given to us an equality o[...] is not to be found amongst the sa[...] People in America or elsewhere [...] bought our land; made our canals; [...] rivers; opened our roads; built up o[...] ed our fields; founded our churches [...] colleges and schools, and put us in t[...] of as large a share of rational free[...] comfort as has ever fallen to the lot o[...]

"If, then, it is the settled policy o[...] administer the affairs of the Govern[...] nion, to overturn all our previous[...] ed systems of credit, of finance, and [...] sinking the whole property and b[...] tions of the country to a specie c[...] do they not come forward and sh[...] ty by the surrender of a portion of [...] ries? Do they suppose that the Peo[...] etly by and acquiesce in seeing the[...] to one-fourth of its present value, w[...] visions of the same law will add f[...] value of the salaries of our public se[...] giving to the President annually, in[...] ty-five thousand dollars, (the nomin[...] now receives,) one hundred thous[...] the other federal officers, down to the [...] master, in the same proportion. D[...] person see that, under the prodigal [...] now making, a few years' appropria[...] fer to the pockets of the officers [...] tractors, and retainers of the Genera[...] the whole specie capital of the Unit[...] it not now true that our federal office[...] ing rich on the distresses and emba[...] those who support and sustain them [...] they not at this moment receiving te[...] ver and above that paid to State o[...] the law gives equal compensation?"

An apt Illustration.—A pe[...] how it happened that many beauti[...] took up with indifferent husbands [...] ny fine offers, was thus aptly an[...] a mountain-maiden: "A young [...] hers requested her to go into a [...] and get him the handsomest r[...] must get it at once going through [...] turning. She went, and, co[...] brought him quite a mean reed. [...] asked her if that was the hands[...] saw, 'Oh! no!' she replied, 'I sa[...] ner as I went along, but I kept on [...] of one much better, until I [...] through, and then I was obliged [...] with any one I could get; and [...] one at last.'"

CANADA.

llowing account of part of the pro- of a Canada Meeting at Buffalo, ll show the state of feeling which the frontiers:—

Buffalo Com. Advertiser of Dec. 12.
Meeting of the Friends of Cana-
t evening, much the largest public e ever saw in Buffalo, assembled eatre, the use of which had been y proffered by Mr. Dean. Every house, from the orchestra to the literally crammed with people— s full—the boxes were full—the were full—the lobbies were full— was full, and hundreds were o- go away, without being able to ission.

nerable Dr. Chapin was called to He made a few remarks on the the meeting.

en, said he, we have met on an im- casion. Our neighbors on the north are hting for liberty. We have met to ex- ympathies and good wishes. But, fel- s, we must act with wisdom, prudence ion,—we sympathise with the oppress- s highly proper we should do so; but, efore, and have said on a former occa- rudence and wisdom characterize all our rs. Let us act as honorable, high- n should act, in view of the delicate which we are placed, with a country resisting oppression, and enlisting all nd holy sympathies in its favor,—and r, a powerful nation with which we are nd towards which we are bound to act to the most friendly treaties.

e word more to say, he continued,—I men under my protection, at my house, life a price is set, and whom I am bound

re they?"
them is William L. McKenzie."
hole vast assembly burst into a f applause. Never saw we such a ever heard we such a shout of ex- Such enthusiasm is honorable to gs of our citizens. It was not Mc- who called forth such electrical A few months ago, he might have ng us, and excited little interest. s now as the Champion and Martyr y. A price is set on his life by the transatlantic power. That cir- e alone, is enough to call out all g of an American assembly.

citizens," continued the old veteran, in our power, he has thrown himself protection—will you protect him?"

ll!—we will! Bring him out!"
men, he is too fatigued—too sick, to to-night. But to-morrow night he shall u—(cheers.) I am an old man, but at of my life will I protect those who mselves upon my hospitality. If any ndrels, for the sake of the reward of ch is offered for him, should undertake they must first walk over me. I am to fight, but I have got a good bowie re he showed one of very respectable , which was greeted with three cheers.) ust act with prudence and discretion. strong, brave young men, as good sons got among us, to go to my house to- ear of any attempt on the part of the

dred!"
ant only six—who'll go?"
," was heard all over the house. A ng upon the stage.

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py the following additional parti- the late disaster on the Ports- d Roanoke Rail Road, from the th Times Extra of Wednesday

s this evening bring the pleasing intelli- Capt. Bryant is much better, whose nounced this morning in the Herald, ost of the other persons wounded by cident near Rochelles are rapidly re- Those who sustained injury besides lle and Miss Blow, whose deaths we on Tuesday, are Messrs. Noe, Ro- ll, Nelson, Hodges, Blow, Crocker and ant, Misses Kane, Simmons, the two ant—and four servants.

cker's injuries were the most severe of ined by the gentlemen. He is in an im- dition, however. Miss Simmons and who were injured more than the other both better, and supposed to be out of

eve that we have recorded now the last of this unfortunate and unavoidable ac- A deep interest was excited by it in this in the neighboring counties. The loss he two much regretted ladies, and the of the survivors, were well calculated to mpathy. But they have died or suffer- rs before them, whose destiny is in the controlling Providence which makes its ons in the midst of our confidence, and uently sets at naught the wisest devices his safety.

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dirty Government work..—We m the Lincolnton Transcript, that missioners appointed to settle the the Cherokees, have been guilty of barefaced fraud upon these igno- le. It appears that the commis- ere furnished by the Department, ie and Treasury drafts, with which these claims—but in contravention nstructions, they bought up a large f Bank notes of different States at liscount, and tendered them to the n payment of their claims. The refused them. They were then told Government had made no other pro- ut that if they would make a de- f fifteen per cent. they would give specie; which, rather than take ciated paper, they did. These oners also tendered to a gentleman , in the western part of the State, a claim against the Government, hese depreciated notes, which he he was then offered the specie with r cent. deduction; this he also re- reatened to write to the Depart- have their conduct examined:—he offered his choice of Treasury specie.

onduct, if true, calls for the heav- nation of every just and honorable e country.

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h and Gaston Rail Road.—Con- the remaining portion of this Road River to this City, a distance of a- miles, have been taken upon terms rable to the Company. It is con- expected that the first 50 miles of will be open for travel by Midsum- *aleigh Register.*

list of Standing Committees ap- y Congress, we find no committee that part of the President's mes- h relates to the result of the late —*Anap. Rep.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, 1837.

A Communication noticing favorably the late Examination of the Fayetteville Female Seminary, and another on Intemperance, are unavoidably postponed for want of room.

By the packet ship Sheffield, arrived at New York on Friday last, Liverpool dates to the 7th ult. have been received.

We have been permitted to see a letter of the 7th to a merchant in this town from his correspondents in Liverpool, which quotes Upland Cotton, ordinary to middling fair 5¾ a 6, fair to good fair 6⅛ a 6⅜, good to fine 7¼ a 7¾. The demand steady, though not brisk, and prices firm. Turpentine 11s 8d. pr. cwt. Tar scarce.

The Mails.—The Richmond Whig complains of the delay of the great Mail in Washington City for about six hours.

The above grievance is but a trifle compared with what the people further South suffer. The Whig is probably not aware that the great mail is actually detained at Petersburg *twelve hours*, to enable the Express mail to gain a day over it between New York and that place. Having travelled over the route, we know this to be the fact. The Northern mail arrives at Petersburg at 9 o'clock, P. M. and does not leave there for the South until 9 o'clock the next morning, and the only reason assigned is, that it is made to wait for the Express mail. It is a matter well worthy of the attention of Congress.

We are requested to state, that the Post Office at Steel's Mills, Richmond County, has been discontinued, on account of its proximity to Powellton, in the same county; and that letters and papers intended for the former office, should be addressed to the latter.

Specie payments.—The Phenix Bank, in New York, has resumed specie payments. It has only about $100,000 of notes in circulation, and $200,000 in specie. Its deposites amount to $900,000, and will be redeemed in current notes, until the other Banks resume. We trust that the example will be followed by all the Banks of sound condition. We believe it now only needs a few such examples in the great cities, to bring about a general resumption.

The Banks deserve great credit for the policy they have pursued since the suspension. Some of them, perhaps, have drawn the cord too tightly; but all have laboured, by a reduction of their circulation, and other liabilities, as well as an increase of their specie, to prepare themselves for resuming. This course has reduced their own profits, and caused some distress by producing a scarcity of money; but it was the only course calculated to effect a remedy speedily. It has disappointed all those predictions of the enemies of the Banking system, that the Banks would extend their issues excessively, and the country would be flooded with an irredeemable paper currency; that it would be the interest and policy of the Banks to delay the resumption, &c. In a pecuniary point of view it certainly would have been their interest to delay the period for resumption; but they have sacrificed profit to patriotism.

Canada.—We apprehend, from all the information we have received during the past week, that the revolution is quelled, for the present at least, unless such efficient aid be rendered from the United States as to enable the Patriots to renew hostilities. It appears that the leaders have all fled, and taken refuge in this country; and say that the revolution broke out too soon, before they were provided with arms, &c. We rather think that the minds of the people were not prepared for it; that those who are not loyal, are, for the most part, of too degraded a character to sustain themselves in a contest for Liberty.

The movements from the frontiers of the United States are more and more alarming. Among others, we notice that a sloop from the U. S. with 20 men and 400 rifles was seized at Toronto. At one of the numerous meetings lately held at Buffalo, an old revolutionary officer named Dr. Chapin presided, and made a speech. Among other things, he said that McKenzie was at his house, that any attempt to take him would have to be over his body. He flourished a Bowie Knife, and asked who would go to his house to guard McKenzie. A thousand voices answered, "We will go." He said he wanted but six, and a dozen jumped upon the stage. On the next evening another meeting was held, which was attended by McKenzie himself; whose speech produced great excitement. A great many volunteered to go to Canada with him. The next morning placards were posted up over the city, calling upon "Patriot volunteers to rendezvous in front of the Theatre that evening at 9 o'clock, prepared to take up the line of march." The object was said to be to attack Fort Erie. Liberal offers of land and money, were made to the volunteers.—On the evening designated, a "considerable number" of volunteers assembled, and after addresses, and the presentation of a tri-colored standard, having two stars on it, marched out of the city, to Black Rock. They broke open the Court House, and took out 140 stand of arms, belonging to the State Arsenal, which however, were afterwards recovered by the Sheriff.

Gov. Head has released about 20 of the insurgents, who had been captured with arms in their hands, and whom he regarded as poor misguided creatures. This is the strongest evidence of the strength of the royalists, and of the weakness of the Patriots.

P. S. By this morning's mail we have an account of a battle in which the Patriots were defeated and dispersed, with the loss of 50 to 100 men killed. The revolution is undoubtedly nearly ended.

Specie is still falling. Gold is quoted in New York at 3¼ to 4 per cent. premium; Treasury drafts ⅜ to ½ discount.

The Jail of Stokes County, N. C. was destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th inst. The fire was communicated by two runaways, who burnt a hole and made their escape, and left the building in flames.

CONGRESS.—Our readers will find, on the preceding page, the account given by the Intelligencer of the most excited proceedings, probably, that have ever taken place in Congress. It will be seen that the Southern members generally withdrew, and assembled in one of the Committee Rooms. From the various accounts we have seen of the doings of that meeting, we learn that Mr. Patton of Va. presided, and Messrs. Calhoun, Pope of Ken. Cuthbert of Geo. Rencher, Wise, Menifee, Preston, Crittenden, Rives, and Calhoun of Ken. spoke.—Nearly all the members of the slave holding States were present. Of the Senators, only Mr. Clay and Mr. Benton were absent. The resolution subsequently presented to the House by Mr. Patton was adopted with great unanimity, though there were some violent men, from the further South, who were desirous, it is said, to take advantage of the occurrence to urge the whole South to extremities. Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina were nearly unanimous for temperate measures. The meeting also passed a resolution, that the members from each slave-holding State appoint one of their number to form a General Committee, with power to report a plan of proceeding, to be hereafter pursued by the Southern representatives in Congress.

In the Senate, a very interesting debate arose a day or two before, on the same subject, which we expect to insert in our next paper.

On a subsequent day, Mr. Swift of Vermont presented sundry resolutions of the Legislature of that State, on the same exciting subject. Which being read, Mr. King of Ala. denounced them as an infamous libel, a direct, deliberate, and false statement of things in the section of country in which he lived. Mr. Swift replied. Mr. Calhoun considered this movement to be of the greatest importance, and to afford time for deliberation, moved to lay the motion to receive the resolutions on the table. The subject was finally disposed of for the time, by the withdrawal of the document, but under a pledge to present it again.

A bill is before the Senate to compel the Banks of the District of Columbia to resume specie payments on or before the 1st day of May next.

REFERENCE OF THE MESSAGE.

The debate on the resolutions of Mr. HAYNES, of Georgia, as proposed to be amended by Mr. CUSHING, of Massachusetts, was resumed in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. ADAMS in the chair,) and continued briefly by Mr. EWING, of Indiana, and at greater length by Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky.

Mr. UNDERWOOD having concluded his remarks—

Mr. MALLARY, of Virginia, addressed the committee especially on the delays which had prevented the sailing of the Exploring Expedition, and generally on existing abuses in the Navy Department, which he represented as going headlong to ruin, owing to the utter incompetency and mismanagement of the present Secretary, whom he accused of hostility to the increase and prosperity of that branch of the national defence, and of a system of favoritism which had disgusted our naval officers, and threatened to drive them from the service. Mr. M. indicated his intention of following up this attack, by hereafter introducing a resolution proposing a thorough inquiry into the condition and management of the Navy.

The committee then rose, on motion of Mr. POTTER, of Pennsylvania, who, of course, has the floor for to-morrow.

The Wilmington Advertiser says that the gale on the night of Sunday the 7th instant, was equal in violence to any during this tempestuous season. The Brig Charles was driven ashore, but afterwards got off without damage, a boat loaded with shingles sunk, rafts riven asunder, and their materials scattered along the beach, several fences, and 60 feet of the wall of a building now in the course of erection, were blown down. The steamer Boston, fortunately, did not put to sea that afternoon, and was therefore not exposed to damage.

Robbery of the Express Mail.—Two boys, riders of the Western Express Mail, have been taken up at Cincinnati, Ohio, and checks and drafts to the enormous amount of $70,000 found in their possession. These they were of course unable to negotiate, as the name of the payee was necessary on the back. The attempt to procure payment of one of them, led to their arrest. The provision against sending money by that mail is the only preservation against robbery, and it should be enforced by penalty.

The following statement of the expenditures of the government, during the several years of Mr. Adams's, Gen. Jackson's, and Mr. Van Buren's Administrations, will show the hollowness of all the pretensions to economy and reform, set up by the party now in power:—

Mr. Adams' term.	
1825	11,490,459 94
1826	13,062,316 27
1827	12.653,095 65
1828	13,296,041 45
	$50,501,913 31
Annual Average.	12,625,478 44
Gen. Jackson's first term.	
1829	15,687.216 82
1830	18,229,533 33
1831	13,864.087 90
1832	16,516,388 77
	$64,290.206 82
Annual Average,	16,074.301 70
Gen. Jackson's second term.	
1833	22.713.755 11
1834	18,495,417 24
1835	17,514.950 28
1836	31,435,032 00
	$ 90,089,154 64
Annual Average,	22,522,288 66
Mr. Van Buren's first year.	
1837	35,981.350 61

Littleness.—Mr. Van Buren acted quite *small*—and, as usual, with the Loco Focus, relative to the printing of the Message. The facts are these: Mr. Allen, of the Madisonian, printer to the House, requested the Message of the President several times, that he might get it ready for distribution among the members of Congress. But Mr. Van Buren, contrary to this request, which Mr. Allen had a right to make as printer to the House, gave the message first to the immaculate Blair. If other evidence than the message were wanting to prove his alliance with the loco-foco-kitchen-gentry, the preference thus given to the Globe would be of itself proof conclusive.—*Raleigh Star.*

FROM FLORIDA.

A correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, writes from Fort Mellon 7th inst. that the Cherokee Delegation had returned from their visit to the Seminoles, accompanied by Micanopy and his principal warriors, and some squaws, all mounted on ponies. Sam Jones also agreed to come in, but his chief persuaded him to remain and send his nephew, and a favorite warrior, to enquire of the white chief, if his uncle should be received as the other chiefs, for he said the white chief threatened, last year, if ever he caught him, he would put him in *woman's clothes*, and make him walk through the camp.

The Cherokees held a council of two days with the Seminoles, at which was Sam Jones and three hundred of the Mickasukees, under his command. Micanopy, received them with much joy, smoked the calmut of peace, and gave them a talk.

Micanopy stated explicitly, his intention to abide by the treaty, and go west; and some, 'tis said, want to go with their Cherokee friends, and make their home with them. They brought in great numbers of dressed and undressed deer skins, and furs. Application was made by them to the General, to send to St. Augustine for Oseola, and also to send kind words to Sam Jones, by some one of the Cherokees, with an easy led horse, that he might come in with all his followers; that he was not only very old, but had the rheumatism too bad to walk. As yet the General has not made up his mind how to act; and the army still remain quiet here.

A council has been called and lasted 3 hours, at which was Micanopy and all the Seminoles, the Cherokee Deputation, and all the officers of the army now at this post; and it was concluded that the Cherokee Deputation should return and bring in Sam Jones and his followers, accompanied by his nephew; and other warriors were selected to go out and bring in the women and children and warriors; others to bring in the cattle, &c.; and all hostilities to cease for ten days. Gen. Jesup has left here for Gary's Ferry, on business as regards receiving or discharging the volunteers from Tennessee, &c. All are now certain of having *peace*.

General Jesup will send to Washington, under charge of Col. Sherburn, Micanopy, King Philip, Coahadjo, Oseola and about a dozen other chiefs, as will be hereafter selected, on a visit to their Great Father, and have him confirm all that will be done by Gen. Jesup. Ten more warriors have just come in to see their chiefs and give up their rifles, and say, more are on their way.

Soldiers of the Church Militant.—Mr. Lovejoy's place supplied. We learn from the Zion's Herald, that a clergyman of Boston has signified his readiness to repair to Alton and enter upon the duties of Editor of the Alton Observer.

MARRIED,

In Chapel Hill, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. William M. Green, Mr. JOHN DEBERNIER HOOPER, Professor of Modern Languages in the University, to Miss MARY E. HOOPER, daughter of the Rev. Wm Hooper.

In Bladen county, on the 19th inst., by Robert Lyon, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM H. TOLAN to Miss SARAH H. CAIN, daughter of Mr. James Cain, Sen., all of that county.

In Robeson county, on the 14th ult., by Arch'd Gilchrist, Esq., Mr. NEILL McPHAUL to Miss MARGARET McPHATTER.

DIED,

In Chatham County, N. C., on the 10th ultimo, Miss MARY ANN HARRIS, daughter of Mr. B. Harris, aged 22 years.

In Lawrenceville, N. C., on the 16th instant, of Typhus Fever, Mrs. SARAH CARTER, wife of Elias J. Carter, in the 25th year of her age. Thus by the mysterious workings of Providence, we are bereft of a worthy and esteemed friend. She was beloved by all who knew her. Her loss has occasioned a breach which will not be easily repaired. As a wife she was affectionate and endearing, as a mother, tender and compassionate. She has been for several years an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her disease, though lingering and painful, she bore with becoming fortitude and resignation, and she has gone to reap the peaceable fruits of righteousness.—*Com.*

Suddenly, on Tuesday evening the 5th inst. at the plantation of his brother, near the Town of Edenton, Doctor MATTHIAS E. SAWYER, in the 33d year of his age.

Near Waughtown, in Stokes county, recently, WM. SPURGIN, Esq., of Consumption.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

DEPARTED, December 23d, Sandford & Co's Boat Pink, with full load of Cotton, Flour, Corn, &c., for Yarbrough & Ray, Hart & Fuller, Johnson & Martin, and owners.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—DECEMBER 27.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	45
Ditto, apple,	70 a 73	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 8¾	Salt,	80 a $1 25
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 75
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3½
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1 15	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$7 a 8½	Wheat, new	$1 35
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25



The Winter term in the Donaldson Academy, opens this day.

December 27, 1837. 73-3wi.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

Notice.

AT December Term, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late Jenney Shaw, dec'd, of said County, and hereby notifies those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, properly attested, for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

MALCOM SHAW, Adm'r.

December 8, 1837. 73-3t.

MISS BINGHAM'S SCHOOL,
FAYETTEVILLE.

THIS exercise will commence on the 1st Jan. 1838. In this School will be taught, all the higher branches that are usually taught by any of the high Schools. Music and French will be taught by an accomplished and efficient French Lady. Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the same house where the School is.

December 26. 73-6t.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE Spring Session of Mrs. Butwell's School will commence on the 15th of January.

Terms for the usual English studies, $17 50
Drawing and Painting, 10 00

Instruction in the French Language given by a native of France, for $3 per month.

Great care is taken to teach the young Ladies to *think*, and to make them thorough scholars, and useful members of society. They are *first* made well acquainted with Spelling, Grammer, Geography, History, Arithmetic and Writing—and are *then* taught Rhetoric, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.

Parents and Guardians may be assured that great attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the pupils, both in and out of the School.

Board can be obtained in most respectable families.

Vacations correspond with those in the Male Academy.

Hillsborough, Dec. 24, 1837. 73 3w

Select Preparatory School,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber, wishing to confine himself to a smaller number of Pupils than hitherto, proposes opening a limited PRIVATE SCHOOL.—number of boys not exceeding twenty; course of Instruction preparatory to College. Tuition $15 50 per Session.

The First Session will commence on the 16th of January, and end on the 15th of June. The Second Session will commence on the 1st of July, and end on the 1st of December.

WM. H. HOOPER.

December 20, 1837. 73 4w

To Families.

JUST received and for sale by E. J. Hale 'THE FAMILY PREACHER,' or domestic duties illustrated and enforced, in eight Discourses, by Rev. R. W. Bailey.

NOTICES OF THE WORK.

From the Christian Mirror —"Few men are better qualified than Mr. Bailey to treat of the topics discussed in this volume. Having had, in his father's family and in his own, much experience of the blessings of domestic concord, and much practical knowledge of the means, by which it is preserved, he is well fitted to give instruction on the subject. And though he no where alludes to his own experience, yet we doubt not that in drawing a portrait of that "prudent wife, who is from the Lord," he was assisted by his recollections of his own now sainted companion, than whom he could have chosen no better model. There are parts of these discourses, which scarcely fall behind the best passages of Dr. Hunter. It is an excellent book, and no family will have cause to regret adding it to their domestic library."

From the Charleston Observer —"The separate and mutual duties of husband and wife, parents and children, masters and servants, are here presented in an attractive form—illustrated by appropriate examples and enforced by divine authority: and however most families may suppose that they understand these duties, they may yet find, in this little work, lessons from which much profit may be derived. We, therefore, cheerfully recommend it to the attentive perusal of our readers."

From the Presbyterian —"These Discourses were preached in the course of the Author's ministry, and carry within them their pulpit style.—They comprise a large amount of valuable practical remarks, in an easy and flowing style, and well adapted to do good."

From the Watchman of the South —"This is a neat volume, written in a beautiful style. The Author is extensively known as an evangelical and able preacher."

From the Saratoga Sentinel —"Mr. Bailey's character as an Author is already favorably known.—As a writer, for classical purity, force and perspicuity, he deservedly holds a high standing, and we wish the volume in question were owned and read by every family among us."

SELLING OFF
AT PRIME COST.

THE undersigned, some time since gave notice that he would sell the remainder of his stock of GOODS at cost and charges. He now gives further notice, that he will sell his stock at prime cost, for cash; and a very small advance on their New York cost, on time, to good men.

December 26, 1837.

WM. S. LATTA.

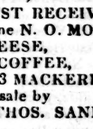
P. S. Those indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not comply with this request, may by the 1st of February next, expect to be called on by the officers of the law.

73-3m. WM. S. LATTA.

Molasses, Cheese, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
10 Bbls. Prime N. O. MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE,
10 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 26. 73tf.



ANSON HOTEL,
WADESBOROUGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased that well known and long established PUBLIC HOUSE, on the North East corner of the Public Square in the town of Wadesborough, inform their friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

Their TABLE will be supplied with the best the Market and surrounding country affords.

Their BAR with the choicest Wines and Liquors, Foreign and Domestic.

Their STABLES spacious, and bountifully supplied with Grain and Provender of all kinds, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledge themselves that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may call on them

☞The Cheraw and Salisbury Line of Stages arrive and depart every day from the above Hotel, except Sunday.

STURDEVANT & MURPHEY.

December, 1837. 73 3w

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by A. Munroe, for purposes therein named, the Subscriber will, on the 10th day of February next, at the Court House in Carthage, Moore County, sell at Public Sale, on a credit of twelve months,

THREE LOTS

In Carthage, including the comfortable and convenient Store House at the South East corner of the Public Square. Also, a certain tract or parcel of LAND, on Wet Creek, about 17 miles West from Carthage, whereon the said Munroe resides, on which is a very comfortable Dwelling, Store House and Out Houses, principally framed buildings, and a valuable TAN YARD.

This Land lies in a healthy section of country, is watered by several valuable Springs and is a desirable stand for a Country Store.

CORN'S TOWD, Jr., Trustee.

December 16, 1837. 73-6t.

GREAT NORTH AND SOUTH



Winter Arrangement.
Halifax, Wilmington, and Charleston.

THIS LINE, while it avoids the dangers of the Capes, and the fatigue of 300 miles of Stage, offers to the traveller a route, which for SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT, and ŒCONOMY, is not equalled.

GOING SOUTH.

By this Route, Passengers who leave Baltimore on *Monday* and *Friday*, via the Chesapeake Bay Boats, and Portsmouth Railroad or via Washington City, the Fredericksburg, Richmond and Petersburg Railroads to Blakely, will reach Halifax on the evenings of the next days, viz. Tuesday and Saturday. From Halifax they will be rapidly conveyed by Post Coaches and Railroad, to Wilmington, where they will arrive on Thursday and Monday mornings, (having slept at South Washington the preceding nights,)—thence, after two hours delay, to Charleston, in from 13 to 16 hours, thence, by Railroad, to Augusta.

Extra leaving Baltimore or Washington City on Wednesday, via Fredericksburg, Richmond and Petersburg Railroads to Blakely, Passengers will arrive at Halifax on Thursday evening, at Wilmington Saturday morning, and leave for Charleston on Monday.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Charleston every Sunday and Tuesday, at 5, P. M. reach Wilmington the following morning to breakfast. Leave Wilmington at 12 o'clock, and by Railroad and Post Coaches arrive at Halifax on the evenings of the next days, viz. Tuesday and Thursday. Sleep at Halifax, and the next morning proceed North via the Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroads.

Extra, leave Wilmington on Friday, arrive at Halifax Saturday, and the next morning, via the Portsmouth Railroad and Bay Boats, or the Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad.

RECAPITULATION.

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVE	arrive at	Arrive at	Arrive at
Baltimore, or	Halifax,	Wilmington	Charlest'n
Washington city,	Tuesday	Thursday,	Friday,
Monday,	Thursd.	Saturday,	Tuesday,
Wednesday,	Saturd.	Monday,	Tuesday.
Friday,			

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE	Arrive at	Arrive at
Charleston	Wilmington	Halifax
Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,
Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,
LEAVE		
Wilmington Friday,		Saturday.

☞The Portsmouth Cars run daily. The Petersburg Cars on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. ☞ *See the following Advertisement.*

Passengers will observe that on this Route, via the Chesapeake Bay Boats, and Portsmouth Railroad, *only one night sleep is lost* between New York and Augusta; or via Petersburg, *only one night* between Richmond and Augusta.

The Coaches are new, the Horses fresh and well trained, the Drivers sober and skilful, and the fare and accommodations good. The new, beautiful, and swift Steamboat

NORTH CAROLINA,

built by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq. of New York, for the Company, has just been added to the line between Wilmington and Charleston.

In fine, no expense has been spared to render the line comfortable and safe.

Office W. & R. Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 14th, 1837.

WILMINGTON & RALEIGH RAIL ROAD,
AND PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD.

TRAVELLERS are informed that an Engine connecting from the North and South, with the *Wilmington Rail Road Company's Line of Stages* leaves Blakely every Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and always arrives in time at Petersburg to connect with the daily lines of Rail Roads and Steamboats passing through *Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, &c.* This line leaves Petersburg for the South on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in time to connect with the Wilmington Rail Road Company's Line of Stages.

Travellers may rely upon finding on this Line careful and experienced Engineers, attentive Captains of Train, and comfortable Coaches.

Petersburg, December 15, 1837 73-tf

WILMINGTON
Saddlery Warehouse.

THE Subscribers are continually receiving additions to their extensive stock of Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Harness, Trunks, Collars, &c. &c. from their Manufactory at New Haven, Conn., which enables them to furnish all kinds of work in the line as cheap as at any similar establishment in the Country. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at the old stand, formerly occupied by JOHN A. TAYLOR, 3 doors East of the Court House in Market Street.

HOTCHKISS & MIX.

Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 21. 73-6w.

N. B. Particular attention paid to ordered work and repairing. A fine lot of Coach and gig Lamps, just received as above and for sale very low. H. & M.

$50 REWARD.

THE above will be given for the apprehension and safe delivery of a negro boy ALBERT, who made his escape from the Jail of Marlborough District, S. C. on the 22d inst. Albert is about 25 years of age, six feet high, slender built, thin visage, dark complexion, and of forward and confidential address. He belongs to Mr. Alexander Townsend, late of Robeson County, N. C. who resides between Lamberton, N. C. and Hartlesville, S. C., where it is supposed he may lurk. Albert is accustomed to lying out, and says that while out before he had frequently walked the streets of Fayetteville with a waggon whip in day time.

M. TOWNSEND, *Sheriff M. D.*

Bennettsville, S. C. Dec 25, 1837. 73tApf

Notice.

THE Subscriber, wishing to move to the West, offers for sale the PLANTATION whereon he now lives, containing

1950 Acres of Land,

Situated in the county of Robeson, on both sides of the Raft Swamp, well adapted for the culture of Corn, Cotton, &c., salubriously situated, under a good fence, and good houses of every description. About 250 acres of said Land is under a state of cultivation, with about 350 acres of low grounds of an excellent quality. Any persons wishing to purchase will find, on examination, terms liberal.

JOHN D. McNEILL.

December 20, 1837. 73-1w paid

Notice.

THE Subscriber has taken an Office on the North side of Person street, near Liberty Point, where "FAYETTEVILLE FACTORY MOULD CANDLES" may be had by wholesale and retail.

☞The highest market price given for Tallow.

DUNCAN SMITH.

October 24, 1837. 64 3m.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office



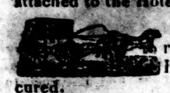
LAFAYETTE HOTEL
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do do
70 hhds Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 *and* 10 × 12, *Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15 1836 15tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

THOS. L WHITLOCK.

Abbeville District, S. C. July 25 1837 52t

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY

Bladen, May 30, 1837 43-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836

I am now 38 years of age—have in my 17th year, I received a scald on my left leg which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. I would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J HALE.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW,
WHOLESALE STORE.
350 PACKAGES.



IN addition to my former Stock and business I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes.* (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments) My assortment is *complete,* consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Syphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T J. JORDAN.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be, given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.

C. P. MALLETT.

July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by

JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*

July 19, 1837. 50tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES. DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 71f

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

500 PACKAGES
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock, which comprise a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Caps and Shoes,
Drugs and Medicines, Crockery, &c.

Which we offer at low prices for Cash, Produce or undoubted Paper, *at wholesale.*

NOTT & STARR.

December 7, 1837. 70-3m.



NEW SUPPLY OF
BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

TEACHERS.

Rev. R W BAILEY—*Principal*
Miss HOOLE—*Teacher in English, Geography and Mathematics.*
Miss BAILEY—*Teacher in Music, French and Latin.*
Miss McINTYRE—*Teacher in Drawing and Painting.*

November 8. 1837. 66tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANA

TURNER & HUGHES'S

North Carolina ALMANAC,

AND THE CROCKETT

ALMANAC,

FOR 1838,

For sale by E. J. HALE

GEORGIA INSURANCE
And Trust Company.

Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned, as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12 1837. 58tf

REMOVAL,
AND
NEW GOODS.



THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq. dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce* The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL.

PARENTS and Guardians are respectfully informed that, by a *unanimous* Resolution of the 'Special Convention,' assembled in this City on the 25th inst., the Episcopal School was relieved of its embarrassments, and put again in a state for successful operation—and that the following changes have been made to meet the change of times and the expectations of the Public.

1. The price of Board and Tuition has been reduced from 200 to 150 dollars—which money, when paid into the Treasury, is to be kept separate, and applied exclusively to the support and instruction of the pupils.

Bedding and books will be furnished as usual by the School at a moderate charge.

No expense, of any kind, is to be incurred by a pupil, except by order of the Rector of the School. Notice is hereby given, that, in case any Merchant or Mechanic in the place shall credit a pupil without such order, the bill will *not be paid.*

2. Arrangements are made in the School for the most full and speedy preparation for entrance into any of our Colleges.

3. No boy, except he be a Communicant, will be permitted to enter the School after 14 years of age.

4. Day Scholars are hereafter excluded from the Institution

5. The School will again open, under the efficient Superintendance of the Rev Moses A. Curtis, with competent Associate Teachers, on the 17th day of January next. Parents and Guardians desirous of placing boys in the School, will confer a favor upon the Board, by giving notice of the same to the Rev. Geo. W Freeman, of this City, at their earliest convenience.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

L. S. IVES, Prest.

Raleigh, Nov. 28, 1837. 70 4w.

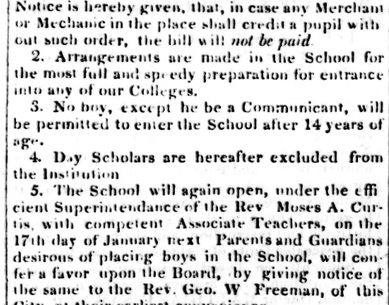
$100 REWARD,

FOR **ALFRED**, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, and **HARRY**, the property of Maj. Gideon Seawell

The above Slaves escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying them to their owners, in Marengo County, Alabama I will pay the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for both the above named Slaves or Fifty Dollars for either, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that they may be gotten by their proper owners or by the Subscriber It is believed that they will make their way back if not taken, to their former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina. Nov 23. 70tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE SPRING SESSION will commence on the 15th of January.

English Department conducted by Mr. W. C. Burton, under the general superintendence of the Principal.

French taught to such as desire it, by a native of France, at $3 a month

W. J. BINGHAM, *Principal.*

December 7. 71-3t

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

A TEACHER Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Ravenscroft Academy are anxious to employ a first rate Classical Teacher, to take charge of that Institution, situated in the town of Fayetteville, N. C No one need apply who can not come highly recommended; and for such an one, it is believed the situation will be found highly desirable. The services will commence on the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board,

RO. STRANGE, Pres't.

November 25, 1837. 69tf.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28. 1837. 69tf.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Military & Fancy Goods.



THE SUBSCRIBER desires through this medium, to tender his acknowledgments of gratitude to his friends and the citizens generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and hopes, by a continuation of that assiduity which has and will ever be the leading principle, to merit a continuation of their favors. He is pleased to inform, that he has just received and is now opening one of the most SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS in his line that has perhaps ever been offered to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity,—among which may be enumerated in part—

GOLD and SILVER Patent Lever, Lepine, Horizontal Cylinder, and plain English, Swiss and French

WATCHES,

Gold Guard and Fob CHAINS,
Silver do do do
Gold and Silver SPECTACLES,
Do do THIMBLES.
Do do PENCIL CASES,
Do do Plated and Steel KEYS,
Do EAR RINGS, BREAST PINS FINGER RINGS, MEDALLIONS, SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS, and in connection therewith, a handsome assortment of

SILVER WARE,

Embracing Table, Tea, Desert, Salt, Mustard and Cream Spoons, Cups, Ladles, Butter and Fruit Knives; to which may be added an assortment of

PLATED WARE,

Among which are Swivel Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Tea Spoons;

BRITANNIA WARE,

Such as Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Do. Candlesticks and Fenders;

Every article in the MILITARY LINE, such as Swords, Epaulletts, Buttons, Lace, Stars, Plumes, Sashes, Drums, &c &c.;

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of Wostenholm's and Rodgers's Pocket and Pen Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Pocket Pistols, Hair, Cloth and Tooth Brushes, Sportsman's Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Accordians, Music Boxes, Flutes, Flageolets, Violins, Fifes, Perfumery, R. Hemmings & Son's Drill and Silver Eyed Needles, Coral Beads, of different sizes; with almost every article in the above line, which he most respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves.

WARREN PRIOR.

October 17, 1837. $63 tf§

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

SHOE & LEATHER STORE,
MARKET SQUARE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Large STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Comprising a very general assortment.—Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding ditto, Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c &c. All of which will be sold low for Cash.



GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES manufactured from the best materials.

PELEG PEARCE.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

Mountain Butter.

JUST received from Grayson C'ty, Virginia, 5000 lbs. prime BUTTER, put up by the Messrs. Hales, and for sale by

C J ORRELL.

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville October 30, 1837 65 tf

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished

O G PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837 65tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold by me, on Thursday, the [illegible] January, 1838, at the Court House, Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, on a credit of [illegible] months, a likely young NEGRO MAN, aged about 18 years, named Daniel, he is sold for the purpose of a division. Note with approved security will be required.

JONATHAN EVANS, Adm'r, of John Marble, deceased.

December 12. 71tf.

BOOTS AND SHOES.



THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES**

Misses, boys and childrens' do.
Negroes, do.

Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

☞ A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash

B. BEACH.

November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. B. BEACH.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store, corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, formerly occupied by Henry Horn, where he has on hand and is receiving, a good supply of

GROCERIES,
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.

His Stock consists in part of the following:—

20 Hhds and bbls. Porto Rico & N O Sugars,
100 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs Bar Lead,
25 bags Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Nails, assorted,
30 boxes 8 × 10 Window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1 case superior Saddles,
10 dozen Collars and Bridles,
50 sides Sole Leather,
1 dozen Bear Skins, (dressed,)

Bagging, Rope, Seine and Baling Twine, Axes, Salt, &c. &c.; together with other articles usually required in a Bartering Business.

☞ Particular attention given to receiving and forwarding Goods; Storage, Sale, and Shipment of Cotton, and other Produce, as the owner may direct. Liberal advances made on consignments.

T. S LUTTERLOH

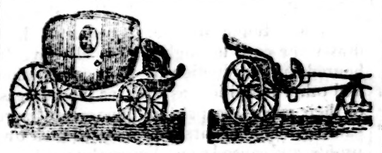
Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1837. 68tf

Thorough-bred Colts, &c.

THOSE who wish to raise fine Horses, may get Bargains in Three Thorough-bred blooded Fillies, one Horse Colt, and several fine Mules Apply to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, or to

CHARLES LUTTERLOH

Chatham County, Nov. 21, 1837. 68tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837 61tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT, at the expiration of three months from this date, application will be made to the Bank of Cape Fear for the reissue of a Receipt for Three Hundred Dollars, being for the second, third and fourth instalments on five Shares of the Stock of said Bank, subscribed by Leuco Mitchell, the original Receipt having been lost or mislaid.

L. MITCHELL.

Salisbury Nov 14, 1837. 67-3m.

☞ The Editor of the Salisbury Watchman will please insert the above three months and forward his bill to this office for payment.

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

October 17, 1837 63tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Cambet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6 4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837 35tf

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy [illegible]ks,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Commission & [illegible]
Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having [illegible] in Wilmington for the purpose [illegible] the above business, respectfully [illegible] vices to the public. Goods consigned [illegible] forwarded with the utmost dispatch [illegible] ry particularity observed.—Produce [illegible] oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, Cotton, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase [illegible] flatters himself that a knowledge of the [illegible] bined with unremitting attention [illegible] a share of public patronage.

WM. C.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Esq. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn.

NEW BOOK

LIFE OF AARON BURR; [illegible] by the author of Vivian Grey; Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by [illegible] of St Nicholas; Mrs. Herman's [illegible] Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred [illegible] Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's [illegible] logical Works; History of China; [illegible] sy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations; [illegible] Gray's Operative Chemist; Sinclair's [illegible] pit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; [illegible] Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; [illegible] Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; [illegible] mony; Course of Time; Sword's Hymns; [illegible] ern Songster; Doane's Magnet; [illegible] &c. Just received by

March 14 1837.

State of North C[illegible]

BLADEN COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions

D. Lewis, vs Tiophil Siniskie } ATTACHMENT Levied on [illegible]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Tiophil Siniskie is not an inhabitant of this State, it is *Ordered by the Court* that publication be made in the *Fayetteville* [illegible] successive weeks, for the said Tiophil Siniskie and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or the property levied on will be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the first Monday of November 1837.

From the Minutes.

[71.] DAVID L[illegible]

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of [illegible] & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL [illegible]

Fayetteville, January 27.

Private Sale

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE** [illegible] ness, brass mounted, original cost [illegible] be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDF[illegible]

June 20, 1837.

Beckwith's Anti-Dy[illegible]
PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin [illegible] envelope containing directions. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of THOS. J.[illegible]

June 1, 1837.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by [illegible] Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be for rent one year. Possession given on the 1st [illegible] next. For terms, apply to

THOS SANDFO[illegible]

July 22, 1837.

HOLBROOK'S BL[illegible]

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated [illegible] ders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive [illegible] all orders for their Bells of any size, which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells [illegible] Also, Town Clocks, Church and Factory [illegible] of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES [illegible]

N B. They will warrant their Bells, if any fail to give satisfaction, they must be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells [illegible]

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill[illegible]
For Wheat, and Cologne Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Mill Stones in this State, Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, I would here inform those wanting Mill Stones they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the Stones *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new one instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic [illegible]

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE [illegible]

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine. Just received [illegible]

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

FOR RENT

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE [illegible] an excellent Well of water in the Garden. Apply to JO[illegible]

May 17, 1837.

For Sale,

100 KEGS White Lead ground in pure, part common,
6 quarter casks London Madeira Wine, imported direct [illegible]

J. M[illegible]

August 15. 1837.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the [illegible] are requested to settle the same with Titus W. Steel, at an early day, or their notes placed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. McKE[illegible]
EDM'D B [illegible]
EDM'D BLAKE

Sept. 1837.